WW M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

# JUNE 7, 1855.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent or collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

All letters on business should be ad

#### THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER-THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

In Tuesday's issue, we gave to our readers the views we entertained as to the "duty of the Democratic party." We gave these views fully and frankly, and with a full sense of the responsibility which we incurred. In the use and exercise of our immunities as public journalists, as we said before, we acknowledge no power of control. They are derived from, and belong to our own honest convictions, and are announced in good faith, for the good of our party. When we acknowledge our allegiance elsewhere than to the principles of that party, we hope we shall cease to solicit, and will not hope to deserve, the countenance of honest men. Parties do not make principles, but principles make parties. Hence parties, political or otherwise, are only to be respected when they live move and have their being upon this basis. It is a great mistake to suppose that we are

bound to adhere to a power, even of our own creation, when that power which we have erected, deserts or perverts the objects and purposes of its creation. It is not even of questionable morality-it is downright dishonest to do it. In law are we bound to abide the perversion of the provisions and objects of a trust, because, forsooth, we created the trustee? In agriculture are we obliged by any rule or precedent, legal or customary, to retain an overseer, who ploughs our land wet, who plants in a dry season-whe starves our stock, and who maltreats our negroes? In religion are we forever committed to a minister of the Gospel, though of our own selection. even, is the wife bound in duty or religion to continue in love, honor, and obedience to the man of her own choice, after he shall have become a Mormon, and acquired fifty other wives, or, being a husband, to adhere to the wife who has forsaken us, and gone after other gods? All these things are bargains-matters of contract-and in every other relation of life they are the same. Why then, should our political relations differ from, or form an exception, to this rule? If it is reasonable that they should be excepted, what must be the inevitable result? Why, if in a State we may elect a governor who may turn out an Abolitionist, are we bound to sustain him because we placed him at the head of affairs? If in the ernment we give our confidence to one whose antecedents have fully inspired it, and he proves principles, shall we prove recreant to ourselves, our principles, and our party, by justifying and party is worth nothing, and its principles less violence. than nothing, who holds any such heresy. Nor fided the reins of Government to its guidance. | trast with the election held last Monday? The Democratic party are opposed to internal imfavor of free trade, and opposed to a protective tariff in whatsoever questionable shape it comes. The present Administration favors a protective tariff, and the chief of that department of the Government recommended such a system to the Congress of the United States. The Democratic party are in favor of States Rights; and are in favor of equal rights in the Territories, the comministration has practically and sadly shown its dissent from these principles, by its improper interference in State elections, and by the appointment of a sympathizer with Freesoilers, and a traducer of slavery men, over a Territory whose locality, interests and other considerations de-

of the "Federal patronage." His tribute to the the liberty of italicising.

From the Richmond Enquirer. A Pledge of Peace in New York-The True Policy for the Party.

The Policy for the Party.

The demonstration of joy in New York over the recent victory of the Virginia Democracy, was distinguished by a circumstance of especial interest and significancy.

The feuds of the New York Democracy for the

last two years have not only crippled the power of the party in that State, but have exposed it to reproach and scandal throughout the country.

The partial success of Know-nothingism in New York was the result of the schism in the Democratic party; and with the dispute, consequent clear that it is a war of extermination between

strife and distraction spread to the other States. Even here, in Virginia, the Democracy were seriously divided, at one time, by the fierce contro-

versy in New York.

It is essential, then, to the efficiency of the Democratic party as a national organization, and to its success in the great struggle of 1856, that the Democracy of New York should close up the Democracy of New York should close up their ranks, and present an unbroken front to the enemy. And not only the welfare of the party, but the best interests of the country, impose upon the Democracy of New York the necessity of conciliation and harmony; for it is only by the fusion of all factions, and by united effort, that the State can be relieved of the present Aboli-tion dynasty, and the reign of sound sense and patriotic nurpose be restored. patriotic purpose be restored.

For these reasons we accept it as an auspi-cious omen that all factions combined in the jubi-lant demonstration in New York city, and that the amiable and happy impulses of the moment were directed to the fraternal re-union of the

were directed to the fraternal re-union of the scattered members of the Democratic household. The harmonious gathering in Old Tammany gave an encouraging pledge of the restoration of good-will and peace among the Democracy of the Empire State.

If our victory in Virginia were productive of no other result, it would be enough that it is the occasion of this promising but unusual display of fraternal feeling among the Democracy of New York. As the danger of sectional conflict approaches in distinct and portentous proportions, and the conspiracy against our republican liberties grows in purpose and power, the hopes of the country lean more and more on the unfaltering patriotism of the National Democracy. If the Democracy lose their ascendancy, there will be Democracy lose their ascendancy, there will be no party to save the Union from the dangers that encompass it. In respect of pesitive strength, the Democracy of New York occupy a commanding position in our party. They can determine the issue of any struggle; and they have it in their power at this crisis to crush the schemes of their power at this crisis to crush the schemes of the traitors and to perpetuate the ascendancy of the Democratic party. Will they yield to the great necessity that presses upon them, and unite cordially and completely in defense of the Con-stitution and the Union? Virginia invites the sympathy and support of the Democracy of New York. Virginia has inflicted the first repulse upon the enemy; New York must follow up the blow and complete the victory. But before the Democracy of New York can put forth their Democracy of New York can put forth their strength and assert their legitimate supremacy, they must heal the dissensions which so unhappily divide and depress them. This achievement is perfectly practicable, if the Democracy of New York will only agree not to regard one's relation to the present Administration as a test of party fidelity. They can easily unite on some other basis, if they the present Administration as a test of party fidelity.
They can easily unite on some other basis, if they
will only discard the chimerical idea of composing
the differences which were engendered by the distribution of the Federal patronage. Both sides have
but to consent to avert their eyes from the object
which has so distracted and divided them, and to who, instead of preaching the salutary truth as it is in Him who was sent to save, preaches the doctrines of heresy and schism? In marriage, policy, with reference only to the essential princi ples and general interests of the party. We main tain our dignity, and we draw only upon our ow resources. Embarrassed by no unnecessary rela-tions, and pursuing our peculiar policy, we have achieved a glorious victory over the most formidable. foe that ever assailed our ascendancy. If the De-mocracy of New York will be instructed by our eximple, they may win as signal a triumph

# THE RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTION

IN WASHINGTON.
That class of conspirators who have recently received so signal a defeat in the "Old Dominion," affect to find ample matter for triumph i the issue of the election held in this city. It is said that "drowning men will catch at straws, choice of a Chief Magistrate of the Federal Gov- and this adage is well illustrated by the conduct of those whom the verdict of Virginia has stamped with shame and confusion of face. It will be our recreant to those antecedents to us, and to our purpose briefly to show that the result of the election here affords them no other cause for consolation, save that which may be derived from sustaining him and his policy? Surely not. A the partial and evanescent success of fraud and

The majority for the Know-nothing candidate has an Administration any rested right in a party; for mayor a year since was 436 votes. But Mr. its right in it and its fortune are wholly contin- Maury, the opposing candidate, was a gentleman gent, and cease so soon as it has proven itself of great and well-deserved popularity. He ran unworthy of the confidence of the party. This far ahead of his party strength, as was clearly Democratic party in the fullness of its strength | the Know-nothing candidates received an aggreand power, and with an elasticity of faith, con- gate majority of 743. Now, how stands the con-

The majority for McCalla, Know-nething car provement by the General Government. This didate for collector, is 291-being a loss of 145 Administration favors it, and has already given votes on the majority of last year for mayor, and its official signature to one er two internal im- 415 on that for aldermen. If, however, we look provement bills. The Democratic party are in to the vote for aldermen, we find their present majority some 413 votes, being a loss of 330 on the vote of last year. It is clear, then, that their party has lost ground here at least three or four hundred votes since last June. This view is based upon the acceptance of the

between the two parties. But, in truth, it was ciation of everything American. by all accounts the merest farce ever enacted by mon property of all the States. The present Ad- a set of unscrupulous men. It was evident from the outset that the Know-nothing party meant to succeed by "fair means or foul." In the first place, out of twenty-one judges of the election, they appointed nineteen of their own party, and refused to allow any one of their opponents to be present at the counting of the votes. The apprehensions excited by this most unfair course have The Democratic party are friendly to their been fully confirmed. Men were turned away National brethren of the North, and are deeply from the ballot boxes, we are informed, on interested in the permanency and integrity of the most frivolous and vexatious pretexts. their organization, and equally relentless to the Men who had voted here for many years, Freesoil and Van Buren party. The present Ad- and even native-horn citizens, found their ministration has trampled under foot the former, votes challenged by the ruffians of party, and and has raised the latter from their prostration, their ballots rejected by the judges. A large to health and vigor. It has, by the exercise of class of naturalized citizens entitled to vote, acits federal arm, given the offices of influence, cording to the decision of the Circuit Court, patronage, and power, to the Freesoilers, while found their votes at once rejected by the Knowthe National Democrats have been not only cut nothing luminaries who were the judges of elecoff with a shilling, but absolutely persecuted for tion. If a man found that the assessor had vavery righteousness' sake. These views, appro- ried a single letter in spelling his name on the priate addenda to those published on the same register, he was turned away from the polls. subject in Tuesday's Sentinel, were suggested by We presume that not less than three or the leading article in the Richmond Enquirer of four hundred legal veters were by these means Monday morning. In referring to the prospect deprived of the right of suffrage. In the of peace to our party in New York, it gives forth Third ward, we learn that about one hunsome wise and wholesome counsel to our Deme- dred voters were prevented from voting by cratic brethren there. It is unnecessary to say the closing of the polls at seven o'clock. The blotched. Know-nothings had cast their vote by previous own views, and exhibits a curious coincidence of arrangement in the morning, and their judges by opinion between our contemporary and ourselves. their dilatory manner wearied out the day. In We publish the article in full, and commend it this ward at the previous election 844 votes were to the earnest attention of our readers. The easily cast, and the voting finished about five junior editor of that paper has done valiant bat- o'clock. This year the judges managed to take tle during the late canvass. His efforts and en- in only about 710 votes, and at the close of the ergies have not been confined to the editorial day shut the windows upon upwards of one hunsanctum, but his effective oratory from the hus- dred legal voters. Now, we pity the man's intings has carried, we doubt not, conviction to tellect who is unable to understand the motives many minds. Like ourselves, he values the of such proceedings. We hear that legal means principles of his party above all price, and in- will be resorted to to remedy this gross invasion vokes a rally of our friends to their establish- of the will of the majority. If a fair election

ment, regardless of their "relations to the present | could be held here, we do not doubt that a de Administration." He rebukes, with us, the cided majority would attest the devotion of the policy of the Administration in the distribution people to the cause of civil and religious liberty. But there is a view of this election which is Old Commonwealth is as beautiful as it is just. very important, and, so far as we have seen, has This portion of the article, for the reason that it not been taken by the press. Washington is a chimes so well with what we have said, we take Whig city by a majority of probably not less than twelve or fifteen hundred. When the election was held here a year since, the direction of Knownothingism, as a political movement, was not generally understood. The Whig party had not identified itself with it as a party, and risked its fortunes upon its success. The result was, men here took ground without regard to party aims, and a large number of Whigs were found to be the most active in support of Mr. Maury and in opposition to the Know-nothing movement.

the two. The Whig party has almost entirely was only made by the ringing of the bell an hou merged itself in the Know-nothing organization. This has happened in every State election: Under these circumstances it was natural that the Know-nothing party should increase here rather than diminish. It was to have been expected that they would run up their vote from 700 to 1,500, the Whig majority in Washington. In Richmond, Lynchburg, Alexandria, and other places, the Know-nothings have got the usual Whig majority and more. The fact that in this city, so far from increasing, they have been reduced to a mere nominal majority, speaks well for the patriotism of the people of Washington, and shows that party is not with them so powerful as to lessen their hostility to a dangerous and unscrupulous organization.

We have gone into this subject somewhat more at length than we intended, but we think we have fully made out our case. There is nothing in this vote to dim for an instant the lustre of our triumph in Virginia, or diminish the prestige of our victory. The vote of Washington has no political bearing whatever, and in no possible view can yield comfort to the waning fortunes of Know-nothingism. It is only valuable as affording a new illustration of the desperation of their party, and as showing that there are no means, however unworthy, to which they will not

#### ENGLISH COMPLAINTS OF SYMPATHY

WITH RUSSIA. The English Press make bitter complaints of an alleged sympathy with Russia by the

United States France makes no such complaint; the feeling of America toward France is of the most friendly character. We have had few causes of difference with the people of that country. We have many causes for friendly reminiscences. We have not been habitually and systematically slandered by her press and her writers, as we have been by England and her writers, not only among her own people, but throughout the world.

There is little of the asperity of rivalry between France and the United States: they mutually regard with complacency every evidence of each other's progress and prosperity. The success of the one does not infringe upon the prosperity of the other, and they both have the good sense to perceive this.

A very general desire pervades this country to cultivate the most cordial intercourse with France, and to keep out of the way every probable cause of irritation.

It is true that the people of this country saw with uneasiness and regret the transition from republicanism to almost absolute monarchy. But should our apprehensions of harm, to the French nation, not be realized, and the nation shall, under its present government, continue its progress in prosperity, we shall have no cause of complaint, but rather rejoice that our fears have proved to be unnecessary.

Our sympathies and kindly feelings toward the people of France are enduring. They can view with pleasure our advancement, as we will always rejoice over their prosperity.

England has started this most bloody war to ecure her possessions in the East Indies, acquired by a bloodier war, and one marked with every species of outrage and oppression, to which even the most unhallowed wars of con-

It is a remarkable fact, standing out in black and blasting relief, that the acquisitions of England are bought with seas of blood, and maintained at the expense of oceans of tears. property that is not the product of robbery. She robs the weak and calumniates the strong, evincing truly her descent to be as described. "from a cross of the bully and the hypocrite."

The incessant streams of deliberate calumny and misrepresentation of all that pertains to the United States which England ceaselessly pours out, inevitably impresses upon the American mind the conviction that such foul and putrid streams are not the outpourings of springs from good feeling-that candid minds and honorable hearts could never give vent to late election as,a fair and just trial of strength such unvarying misrepresentations and depre-

Because we engage in many pursuits in com mon with England, and in some of them surpass her, and are rapidly approaching her excellence in all things, England angrily contemplates every step of our progress, and leaves few opportunities to pass without showing this. Our progress in prosperity, in all the mechanic arts and sciences, in everything which can give strength, stability and wealth. is so steady and so rapid, that we are disposed to be in good humor with all nations, and feel much offended at the coarse snobberv of England.

There are many, very many enlightened and liberal men in England, who perceive no cause of offence to her in our rapid strides to the front rank in the scale of nations; their voice is but seldom heard, and still less heeded by the great mass of the press-writers, who do their utmost to instil this jealousy, and to give it a deeper rancor.

England, whose history for so long a period is but a record of aggression and robbery. should have some little modesty in denouncing other nations whose escutcheons are not thus

# SENATOR BRIGHT.

The columns of the Indiana State Sentinel in form the public that Senator Bright has been making a brilliant speech at Madison, Indiana. His review of the rise and progress of the prin ciples of the Democratic party, and his exposure of the objects and designs of the Know-nothing party, have had the effect which might have been expected from the known force of character and ability of this distinguished gentleman.

The men destined to make their mark upon the political history of the country are everywhere, in the North and the South, dealing terror-striking blows upon insidious Know-noth-Messrs. Bright, Brodhead, Douglas, and others, in the North, and Messrs. Wise, Hunter, Mason, Toombs, Stephens, and a host of others in the South, are standing together on the only platform upon which the patriots of the country can stand.

Senator Bright is presenting the mighty truth which must prevail, to his constituents, and his southern brethren will ever hold him in grateful remembrance.

We copy a communication from the Stut Sentinel, from Madison, describing the enthusi asm with which the speech of Mr. Bright was re-Madison, (Ind.,) May 31.

MESSES. EDITORS: There was a tremendou

forth shout after shout of approval. His speech was able and well-timed, and has put a new face on things here. The election of Wise as Governor of Virginia is regarded as forever placin a quietus on this midnight cabal, in this sectio a quetus on this midnight cabal, in this section of the State, and, it is to be hoped, all over the Union. We wish that every Democrat that has joined this order, could have heard Senator Bright last night. His effort will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of hearing him. Hundreds were outside, unable to get into the hall, which was a very spacious one.

During the afternoon one hundred games were During the afternoon one hundred guns were fired from the top of the river hill, each of which was loud enough to admonish the Know-nothings that their days were numbered. One thousand cheers for Wise and the glorious Democracy of Virginia! and in this I particularly include the Hon R. M. T. Hunter, whose late speech at Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, whose late speech at Norfolk, as published in the Washington Sentinel, would save a nation from political apostacy, if read and understood. All hail to Old Virginia!

From the Union of Tuesday. The Instructions to Com. McCauley. United States Navy Department, Washington, April 10, 1855.

SIR: The department has determined to assign

you to special duty, and place you temporarily in command of the home squadron.

Reposing confidence in your prudence, experi-ence, and patriotism, I have selected you for the discharge of certain duties, always delicate and responsible, the proper execution of which may involve questions of national honor and peace. Recent events in Cuba, and on the high seas in the vicinity of that island, are of a character calculated not merely to attract attention and excite the solicitude of this government, but to call for constant vigilance on your part, in order that the rights of our countrymen and the interests of our commerce may be neither wantonly assailed nor carelessly disregarded. It is hardly necessary that I should undertake to recite with particularity all the circumstances which are worthy of your consideration, but I deem it proper to call your attention to the conduct of the commander of the Spanish frigate Ferrolana in firing at the United States mail steamer "El Dorado," and subjecting that vessel to delay, visitation, and search, about eight miles from Cape San Antonio—an occurrence which, if ap-proved by the Spanish authorities, is likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two

governmen's, and a course of proceeding which, if persisted in, cannot but provoke collision. I need not remind you, Commodore, that the right of visitation or search of our vessels on the high seas is one the existence of which the United States have steadily refused to recognise, and the exercise of which they will with equal firmness

ever refuse to tolerate.

The President instructs me to say to you that if any officer in command of a ship-of-war be pre-sent when an outrage of the character horetofore sent when an outrage of the character horetofore mentioned is perpetrated on a vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he will promptly interpose, relieve the arrested American ship, prevent the exercise of the assumed right of visitation or search, and repel the interference by force. The President is not unmindful of the present disturbed condition of Cuba. But, whatever weight may be attacked to these considerations the content of these considerations the content of these considerations. be attached to these considerations, the excited apprehensions of the authorities of that island, arising, it is believed, out of the condition of its internal affairs, and not from any movement in this country in violation of our neutrality laws, can work no suspension of national law, nor reconcile a submission to the violation of any right resulting from the law of nations or treaty stipulations. The United States seek no collision with Spain. The officers of our navy are desired and

which peace, however desirable, cannot be main-The conduct of the authorities of Cuba in overhauling and searching our vessels cannot rest on the ground of territorial jurisdiction, and this govthe ground of territorial jurisdiction, and this government denies the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. Your instructions are confined to cases arising on the high seas, because, as at present advised, the fight seas, because and the fight seas, because and the fight seas, and the fight seas, as at present advised, the fight seas, as at present advised, the fight se that character. Other offensive acts, however, undoubtedly might occur within the proper terri-torial jurisdiction of Cuba, to which this govern-ment could not and would not submit for a moment. Should such a case arise, you will imm ment. Should stein a case arise, you will be diately report the facts to this department, and await further instructions, unless your prompt interposition should become necessary for the preservation of the lives and property of the citi-

Zens of the United States.

Accompanying this despatch you will receive a copy of the recent letter of Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Cueto, the Spanish minister at Washington, to which your attention is spe-cially invited, as setting forth with distin-tness and force the views entertained by the President on this subject.

The vessels constituting the home squadron,

under your command, for the present, are the San Jacinto, Captain Stribling; the Jamestown, Captain Crabbe; the Falmouth, Commander Shaw; the Princeton, Commander Eagle, and the Fulton, Lieutenant Commanding Mitchell; to which other vessels will be added at the earliest practicable moment.

The Jamestown, Captain Crabbe, having

originally assigned as the flag-ship of the African squadron, is designed, only temporarily, to form a part of the home squadron, and is probably now on her way to Key West, at which point, after touching at Havana, she will await your instructions. I enclose you a copy of my instructions to Captain Crabbe. The department desires you to proceed immediately to Philadelphia, where the steam-frigate

San Jacinto is now lying, and designed as the flag ship of the home squadron, and, after hoisting your broad pendant on board of that vessel, you will direct your course first to Havana, at which place you will seek an interview with our acting consul, procure from him all the informaion bearing upon the duties of the home squadron, and then regulate your cruising, and the move-ments of the ships under your command, with a view to the protection of the rights and interests of your country.
I deem it unnecessary, Commodore, to multiply

suggestions to one of your long experience and excellent judgment, or to enlarge upon the importance of doing everything in your power to preserve discipline and to promote a cheerful and contented spirit among the officers and men under your command.

You will avail yourself of every epportunity t keep the department advised of your movements and the condition of affairs within the limits of

your station.

Wishing you an agreeable and successful cruise,
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy. Com. Chas. S. McCauley,
Appointed to command Home Squadron,

SANDWICH SLANDS .- Among the distinguished persons now in the city, is the Hon. William L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands, and hancellor of the Hawaiian Kingdom. said that he has been invested, by his Majesty King (Liholiho) Kamehameha III, with full

powers to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States.—N. Y. Express of 2d inst.

It affords the Augusta Chronicle and Sentine sincere pleasure to announce to the voters of the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia that the Hon, A. H. Stephens has, after mature delibera-Hon, A. H. Stephens has, after mature deliberation, determined to become a candidate for reelection to Congress, and so announced himself in a speech in this city, on Monday evening.

It is queer that both the political journals of Augusta seem favorably disposed to Mr. Stephens.

His able letter on Know-nothingism, together with his admirable speech in Augusta, has won him many friends in both parties in that State.—

South Carolinian.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY .- Tom Thumb, the celebrated little great man, was married, at Webster, on Thursday last, to a Miss Vinton, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. An attempt was made to keep it from the public, but somehow it leaked out through some of the company who were a little indiscreet, after imbibing pretty freely of Heidseick, which Dr. Kirkham had provided for out pouring of the people here last night, to hear Senator Bright, whose announcement to speak the occasion.—Boston Herald.

From the Boston Post of June 1.

or two before he commenced his discourse; and well were they repaid for their trouble. His review of the rise and progress of Democratic principles, and his exposure of the objects and designs of the "Know-nothing organization," made the national men of both the old parties send forth should be a significant of the send of the s There is no getting away from the fact, that the triumph of Know-nothingism has inflicted deep disgrace on the Commonwealth. For months the lord of misrule has been paramount, and the halls of legislation have been the theatre of his harlequin works. His acts have been tried; the verdict has been rendered, and the judgment of the great court of public opinion, out of Massachusetts, is as severe and damning as it is within its limits. There can be no appeal from the decision. The Redemption of Massachusetts e decision.

Some have a very lenient way of dealing with

Some have a very lenient way of dealing with this state of things, and for correcting it. They do not lay the evil to the door of bad principles, but ascribe it to bad or imbecile men; and while the former are half tolerated, the latter are wholly condemned. Thus a few individuals are held up to public scorn—are made the scapegoats to bear off the heavy load of public sin; and the idea is cherished that a new shuffle of the know-nothing or know-something pack, instead of nobodies, would turn out trumps and kings. The sole evil, according to this view, is that inadequate men were called to office; and the sole remedy is, to choose a set of other men. Know-nothings will agree to this. They will the sole remedy is, to choose a set of other men.

Know-nothings will agree to this. They will roundly berate Mr. Hiss; they will admit and ridicule all the folly of their legislature; they will lustily condemn its abnegation of the Union; they will denounce the whole of the stupidity and the incapacity, if by doing all this they can coin a new lease of life. But will this reach the root of the matter? Another set of men, born of secret midnight conclaves—whether called the know-nothings or dubbed know-somethings—can but inflict additional disgrace, instead of effecting political redemption. Are these men, pray, to be any the less terrible in their bigotry and fanaticism—any the less sectional—any more nanaticism—any the less sectional—any more na-tional—than the old legislators? What shadow of a chance is there that the same corrupt means

of a chance is there that the same corrupt means will not produce the same imbecile or corrupt results? The truth is, that the proposed change of men and of names does not go skin deep. It is but a poor, hollow, shallow, paltry game of deception. This should be clearly seen and early and thoroughly provided for.

It will be a grievous mistake if the patriotism and intelligence of the State, when it comes to act, does not repudiate so inadequate a plan. Massachusetts stands disgraced in her local affairs—stands disgraced in the eyes of the whole country as a member of our confederacy—because evil principles have worked out their evil results. No action that does not look this full in the face will meet the case. The objection to Knowwill meet the case. The objection to Know-nothingism in general and in special is a radical one, a fatal one; it is false and rotten to the core —bad in its purpose and bad in its working means. The tree it has planted in this western political Eden is of the Upas class. Its very shadow is noxious. Its fruit has a death-dealing stroke. Natives of the Gabriel or Buntline stamp, robed in their coarse impervious, callous, foreign garb, may play with impunity with its black juices, but others cannot taste them without feeling the poison. It palsies every healthy political life-nerve. Now, Massachusetts has taken of this fruit, and her whole heart is sick; let her cat of it again and she will be sicker still. The way is for those who have enough soundness of bone and muscle left to lay hold of the politi-cal axe and cut it down; and then to lay hold of

the spade and dig out its roots. The Upas shoul be made to die. be made to die.

The political fathers of Massachusetts were wont, in the Commonwealth's palmy days, to plant among them what they called the tree of liberty. Then in toasts, and songs, and essays, and speeches, they spoke of the emblem as with roots struck deep in the soil, and as with branches wide spreading enough to cover the whole level. wide spreading enough to cover the whole land; and as bearing life-inspiring fruit. The tree loved the soil of the genial savannahs of Georgia as well as it did the rock-ribbed plains of New England; and to those who sat under it, whether it were in one place or another, whether it were in the Old Dominion or in Puritan land, its look expected scrupulously to observe the law of nations and uniformly to extend all courtesy and respect to the flags of other powers. But these rules do not require consent for a moment to the deliberate violation of principles held sacred by the United States, and without the observance of the consent for a moment to the deliberate violation of principles held sacred by the United States, and without the observance of the consent for a moment to the deliberate violation of principles held sacred by the United States, and without the observance of the consent for a moment to the deliberate violation of principles held sacred by the United States, and without the observance of the law of nations and uniformly to extend all courtesy and respect to the flags of other powers. But these ever healthful. Such was the real, genuine, nor ble, original old American tree! Run out the parallel and see what a comparison is there between this production and the modern upas! It

> MEXICAN INJUSTICE TO AMERICANS .- A lette tariff, which Americans are bound to pay, has been most fearfully extended to the utter exclusion of any participation on the part of American citizens in the commerce between the two coun-tries. American merchants are reduced to the necessity of witnessing the products of the United States contributing to the fortunes of European merchants, whilst they are denied the right of importing them under the penalty of confisca-tion and a fine to the market value of the items in this place. This state of things certainly demands prompt measures on the part of our gov-

# Slave Case in Columbus, Ohio.

We learn by the Journal, that two colored girls were brought before Judge Swan, of the Supreme Court, on Monday morning, by a writ of habeas corpus, to inquire into the cause of their illegal detention by their master, a Frenchman, from New Orleans, en route for Europe. The girls when interrogated in court, expressed a desire to go with their master, and they were permitted to do so. Judge S. remarked that he hoped this would be decisive of the master, and that all would acquiesce. The party applying for the writ was ruled to pay the costs of the proceed-

### From the Journal of Commerce. MAY WHISPERS.

Listen
To the sound of the rain-drops, which fall from the To the stir of the budding and balm scented leaves, To the song of the bird, as it cheerily sings, On the bough where the nest of the oriole swings To the murmurs which steal over meadow

Here busily buzzes the "bright belted bee." To the thousand glad voices which merrily say, She bringeth the sounds of rejoicing alway, The merry and musical May.

Listen, All ye, who in languor and weariness lean om the easement which opens on a landscap green—
, who amid the earth struggle and strife

Keep bright the sweet dreams of your earlier life. And hear the low breathings of spirits which yearn
For the freshness and joy of the past to return,
'Mid the sparkling of dew, and the sunshine of

day,
As haply some voice in entreaty shall say
"Come back to my spirit, oh! May."

Listen,
Pale student, and turn from thy parchment to look On the golden clasped pages of nature's own Busy merchant, who still through this sunshine

must bear On thy brow and thy bosom the shadow of care Leave ledger, and counter, and desk, to their lo For Nature's arithmetic wearieth not. How she adds the bright links of the hours to the day,— How she multiplies beauties and blessings alway

The mild and munificent May.

May voices, May whispers, steal tenderly in,
'Mid the noise of the workshop, the factory's din,
And bless the poor children of labor and pain,
As ye tell that the spring time is coming again;
To those who scarce know of the beauty that All blushing and bright, neath the blue of the

skies; Pure breath of Spring, to this sin tainted clay, Thou comest with benisons, hely, alway;

The pure and the peace-giving May.

Listen,
Oh! weary and anxious, and sorrowful breast Still thrilling with passionate sense of narest, And know that as sure as the sun after rain, Life's sweetness and freshness are coming again, To the spirits which hear the sweet blessings they

teach, ese voices of May, with their musical speech. Oh! listening to these," the lone spirit shall say, An angel hath walked with my wanderings to-

The beautiful angel of May!"

From the Baltimore Sun.

Maryland Whigs Denouncing the Know-The news of the election of Mr. Wise was received at Leonardtown, Maryland, on Monday night of last week, and seems to have created considerable of a furor in that usually quiet village. The Beacon says:

"Bonfires, ringing of bells, torch-light pro-cessions, music, etc., were the order of the night. The exultation on the occasion was unbounded, and participated in by all alike, without distinc-tion of party or creed."

The Beacon also contains the proceedings of two political mass meetings in St. Mary's county, one of the Whig and the other of the Democratic party, from which it appears there is a singular mity between them in their opposition to the new party, commonly called "Know-no-

At the Whig meeting, Colonel James T. Black one presided. Messrs. John H. Sothoron, leorge C. Morgan, John F. Dent, James R. Hopewell, and Robert Ford having been appointed a committee for the purpose, reported series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, from which we extract the fol-

Resolved, That it would be a libel on the intelligence, the patriotism, and the honesty of the American people to suppose that a party organised under the sanction of an unholy oath to keep secret its purposes and actions, and based upon the principle of exclusion of any eitzen from office on the grounds. upon the principle of exclusion of any eitizen from office on the ground of a particular variety of Christian faith can be of any other than mere temporary existence, involving essentially the element of its own dissolution, and that we the Whigs of St. Mary's can feel no sympathy nor hold any affiliation with any such party in any nanner whatever.

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of St. Mary's

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of St. Mary's, will ever keep brightly burning, and guard with vestal vigilance the lamp of universal religious toleration and Christian fellowship, that more than two hundred years ago was first lighted up within our own limits by our "Pilgrim Fathers," and that we denounce as a traitor to civil duty and social karmony the man who with apprilligious breath would seek to dim one

with sacriligious breath would seek to dim one ray of its glorious brightness.

Resolved, That we call upon the Whig party Resolved, That we call upon the Whig party throughout the country to organize as heretofore, to disregard all appeals to disband their forces, whether the same come from Know-nothings, Abolitionists, or Democrats, and again unite, North and South, for the preservation of the Constitution and best interests of our co

Constitution and best interests of our common country.

Previous to the vote upon the resolutions, Hon. J. M. S. Causin being loudly called for, rose, and addressed the maeting in support of the resolutions. The Beacon says his remarks were bold, pointed, and forcible, eloquent and spirit-stirring, calling upon the Whigs to put down Know-nothingism and to buckle on their old armor, and fight their Democratic opponents as was their wont in former days. His speech was enthusiastically received by the meeting. enthusiastically received by the meeting.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Causin's remarks.

the meeting unanimously adopted the resolu-tions, the vote upon each having been taken sepa-

Dr. Robert Neale presided at the Demo meeting, and a committee, consisting of Messrs.
Benjamin G. Harris, H. G. S. Key, Chapman,
Billingsley, Geo. F. Maddox, and Dr. John W.
Forrest, reported a preamble and series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. We

abjoin a portion of the resolutions.

Resolved, That as much as we have dreaded and deprecated the consequences that may arise from Northern Abolitionists, we consider the consequences of successful Know-nothingism as still more alarming. The former, from its sectional character, can only divide our once happy country; the latter will make our country not worth dividing. One universal chaos will cover all, through which no ray of patriotic hope will penetrate.

Resolved by the Protestant portion of this asser

Resolved by the Protestant portion of this assembly. That, knowing their general worth as men, and patriotism as citizens, to be in every respect equal to our own, we do mat solemnly pledge ourselves to our Roman Catholic brethren, whether Whigs or Democrats, indignantly to frown upon and manfully to contend against all and every attempt to deprive them of the civil and religious rights which are secured to all by the Constitution.

Resolved by the Roman Catholic portion of this assembly. That we do most cordially reciprocate the kind and brotherly sentiments expressed in the resolution just passed by our Protestant brethren. Acknowledging no higher allegiance on this earth than that which binds us to our beloved country, we can, and we will, stand shoulder to shoulder with all her patriotic children in resisting her foreign enemies or in protecting the constitutional rights of all her citizens m the assaults of domestic foes.

A RUSSIAN HEROINE.—The following is re For some days past nothing has been talked of but the arrest of a young Russian woman; she had been remarked several times before, as her favorite walk appeared to be in the trenches The rumor circulated for some time, and the General at last was informed of the fact. He ordered a stricter watch to be kept as he thought it could be only a spy disguised in woman's attire. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 28th the same woman presented herself in front of our men while they were at work. She was of tall and majestic stature, and seemed to examine the works with much attention. Some one perceived that she had a roll of paper half open, in which probably she noted all the observations she could collect. At the sight of our soldiers and officers she quickened her pace and entered a sort of ravine which is at the extremity of the French trenches.

As soon as she reached that spot she began to run, but the commandant sent two Zouaves in pursuit and they soon overtook her. Two hours after she was conducted to General Canrobert. Her examination was not long; she constantly replied that it was for the good of her country, and to avenge the death of her husband, Boninoff, killed at the Alma, that she acted thus, and noff, killed at the Alma, that she acted thus, and moreover, that she felt no regret. She was then searched. The searchers found in one of her pockets a paper book, containing several details on the state of our batteries, the number of men employed, the number of guns in the batteries, &c., and in another pocket a double-barrelled pistol, and a letter addressed to Prince Menschikoff. After the visit, she was shut up in an apartment of the General's headquarters, under the guard of two soldiers, until such time as she can be sent to Malta. can be sent to Malta.

SHIP-BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES .- The Ship-Building in the United States.—The Philadelphia Ledger reasonably asserts that the ship-building interests are like a barometer, indicating years of prosperity and adversity in commerce. Thus it says:

"During the forty years between 1815 and 1855, the number of vessels built in the United States, including canal boats, steamers, sloops, schooners, brigs, and ships, and indeed all descriptions, excepting those constructed for the Federal Gov-

brigs, and ships, and indeed all descriptions, excepting those constructed for the Federal Government, was 39,092. The tonnage of these vessels exceeded five millions and a half. The prosperity of this branch of industry kept pace with the fluctuations of the general prosperity, the periods of momentary depression witnessing the most terrible revulsions. It is only necessary, indeed, to consult the statistics of American indeed, to consult the statistics of American ship-building, to tell when expansion was at its height, and when a financial crisis prevailed. In 1832 and '33, over three hundred thousand tons were built; in 1846 and '41, there was a decline nearly 30 per cent. The year 1853, and the five preceding years, witnessed an increased development of this business; but for the last twelve months there has been a great decline. In 1853 and '54 the tonnage launched amounted to one-seventh of the whole tonnage built since 1815. The greatest ship-building State is Maine, which, in 1853, constructed 118,916 of the 425,572 tons built. New York comes second, Massachusetts third, and Pennsylvania fourth.

A Bloody Liquor Riot at Portland, Me.-Neal Dow in the Rum Trade-His Stoc

The Portland (Maine) papers bring us full ac ounts of the unfortunate liquor riot in that city on Saturday night, growing out of the oppositi to the purchase of some \$1,600 worth of liquors by Mayor Neal Dow, for the use, he said, of the city agency. Mr. Dow, it is alleged, made the purchase in New York, on his own responsibility, and, by bringing the liquors into Maine, it was contended he had violated the "Maine law," as the transfer to the city was not made until three weeks after the purchase, and not until after a warrant had been issued against him for the infraction of the law, and then only by his own casting vote in the Board of Aldermen. While the aldermen were in session the liquors were seized by an officer, and here commenced the ex-

seized by an officer, and here commenced the excitement.

Quite a little crowd stood about the door where the liquors were stored, and in the vicinity, during the remainder of the afternoen, but perfect quiet and apparent good natere was observed. Soon after seven o'clock a crowd began to collect about the deposit of the liquors in the City Hall building, and gradually increased until a little after nine o'clock, when a cry of fire was raised, as we understand, by Mr. Dow's order, and the bells rang, with a view of diverting the crowd from the spot. It had, however, a contrary effect, and greatly increased it, for a time, as the engine companies were brought from both extremes of the city to the centre in Market square, where the crowd was assembled. They, however, soon withdrew, and the crowd began to diminish.

Occasionally during the evening, stones and brickbats were thrown against the door of the liquor stone, breaking the glass and sashes, and otherwise injuring the door. This was done, so far as we could see, by boys. The police inside the rum shop, however, immediately commenced firing through the door into the crowd.

At nine o'clock, Mr. Dow sent an order to the armory of the Fortland Light Guard for them to appear under arms. Captain Charles H. Green, captain of the company, objected to the course of proceedings. Mr. Dow came into the armory, prepared with ball cartridges, and commanded the men to load with powder and balls.

About twenty-four soldiers, with Capt. Green, Lieutenants Kendall and Sawyer, then marched down stairs, with Mr. Dow at their head, being himself armed with a heavy black club. This had the effect to rally the crowd, and to greatly increase the excitement and ill feeling, and when ordered to disperse, commenced hissing and

increase the excitement and ill feeling, and when ordered to disperse, commenced hissing and groaning.

Captain Green was then ordered by the Mayor

Captain Green was then ordered by the Mayor to order the company to fire, and the men, in obedience to the word took aim. The Captain, however, hesitated, and asked the Mayor if he should fire. The Mayor said—"Stop a moment," and the order was countermanded. The Light Guard did not fire on the crowd, and came back into their armory. Soon after this Mr. Dow came into their armory, and wanted their muskets for the use of the Rifle Guard. Captain Green submitted the question to a vote of the company, when Mr. Dow interrupted, saying he did not request their arms, he demanded them.

The Rifle Guard, with Capt. Chas. A. Roberts

at their head, were then marched into the Armory of the Light Guard, without their consent, and took the guns that had been previously loaded, against the earnest protestalions of the Light Mr. Dow then asked how many of the Light

Guard were ready to join with the Rifle Guard Captain Green put the question to his soldiers, but none of them fell into the ranks. The Rifle Guard were then marched down into Middle street, Mayor Dow at their head, and marched in double file into the city shop.

Without a word of notice to the crowd on Congress street, and without showing themselves to the crowd, Mayor Dow ordered the Rifle Guard to fire into Congress street.

the crowd, Mayor Dow ordered the Rifle Guard to fire into Congress street.

The order to fire was given so suddenly that no one had any chance to escape from the range of their guns. Lieutenant Patten, of the Rifle corps, ran round the end of the City Hall to give the citizens notice of the danger, but before he could do this the volley fired by the Rifle Guard swept across the steet, by which five men fell.

George Robbins, as heretofore stated was the only man killed. He was the mate of the bark Louisa Eaton.

Thomas McCarty, a hostler, aged 22 years, received a ball under his chin, which passed out

ceived a ball under his chin, which pass through his cheek, breaking the jaw-bone

passage.

Thomas Robinson, a worthy young man, nine Thomas Robinson, a worthy young man, nine-teen years of age, while sitting on a box near Clapp's block, on the opposite side of the street, was struck by a ball on the inside of the right ankle, behind the joint, the ball shattering the lower end of the tibia or large bone of the leg, and passing out at the instep.

Howard Dennison, a young man residing on Atlantic street, was struck by a pistol ball in the front part of the arm. The ball penetrated to the

bone, passed round without breaking it, and bu-ried itself in the muscle at the back of the arm. Thomas McKenny, a young man about twenty years old, was slightly wounded by a bullet on the

A young man, by the name of Frank Milliken, received a blow from a brick-bat in the face, making a severe wound; also, un apprentice of Mr. Felt, and a young man employed at the United States Hotel, were slightly wounded by bul-

John A. Poor, esq., on his way home from his office, passed, in company with two other gentle-men, in front of the Clapp and Deering block, and just before reaching Preble street a bullet passed through his hat, but did no injury. There were several other similar hair-breadth escapes. After firing for awhile, the soldiers charged bayonets through the streets and made several wan-ton and rude arrests, though none were attempt-ed in the early part of the evening when they ought to have been made. Mr. Seth Hilborn, an elderly gentleman, received a severe bayonet wound on the hip, while trying to get out of the way as fast as he could.

way as fast as he could.

The Argus comments with severity upon the course of Mr. Dow in the execution of the liquor course of Mr. Dow in the execution of the liquor law, which, it alleges, has excited much hostile feeling against him. It expresses the belief that the purposes of the people assembled was only to spill some of the liquor which they believed to have been illegally obtained, and that, if he had not appeared with the military, no serious harm would have been done.

The representations of the Advertiser in relation to the riot show a different state of facts. It alleges that the parties concerped in it were re-

tion to the riot show a different state of mees.

alleges that the parties concerned in it were repeatedly warned that a persistence in their violent conduct would subject them to peril, and that they were not fired upon until after the door of the room in which the liquor was stored had of the room in which the liquor was stored had been broken open. The man killed was the leader of the mob, and incited them to the most

Frenchman, M. Flourens, assumes that the growth of man ends at twenty, and that this maturity, as in all animals, should be multiplied by five, to give the duration of life. Thus:

The Hare..... 1 " ........ 8
The Guinea Pig. 7 mos. ...... 6 or 7

THE VINEYARDS OF CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Buffin, in his speech in the California Assembly, wherein he proposed to exempt California wine from the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law, gave the following interesting statistics concerning the culture of the vine in that State:

In Los Angeles, the vineyards of California, there are already under cultivation as many acres covered with the vine as there are in the whole of the great State of Ohio, the pioneer in the wine manufacture of the United States.

In Los Angeles the number of bearing vines amount to \$00,000; the number of bearing vines amount to \$00,000; the number of acres under grape culture is 1,500; the quantity of wine which can be made to the acre is 400 gallons; the which can be made to the acre is 400 gallons; the amount of capital invested in the grape culture is \$1,000,000, and the number of persons engaged in the various branches of business is 4,000. Whittlessey, received a paralytic shock at the family residence in Canfield, last Thursday. Her husband reached home from Washington on Saturday, having been summoned by telegraphic dispatch. Her numerous family of children were in like manner summoned, and all promptly repaired to the old home, to witness "the last of carth" of their departing parent. At last accounts no hopes were entertained of her recovery.—Portage Dem.